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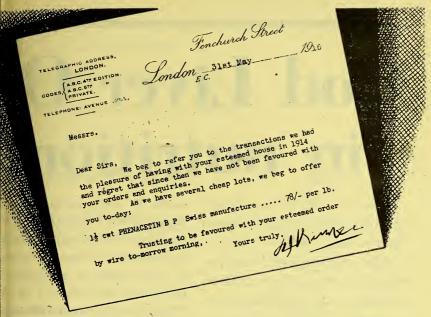
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Since the outbreak of the war the Ministry of Food have taken steps, with their Cod Liver Oil Distribution Scheme, to ensure that adequate supplies are to-day within the reach of expectant mothers and young children.

**But the Ministry of Food Scheme** 

needs the active co-operation support of the Pharmaceutical I fession in recommending mother take advantage of these facilities in getting them to appreciate importance and value of Cod Li Oil in pre-natal care and through childhood and adolescence.

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In June there is always

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on dury, as home, as all times there is always

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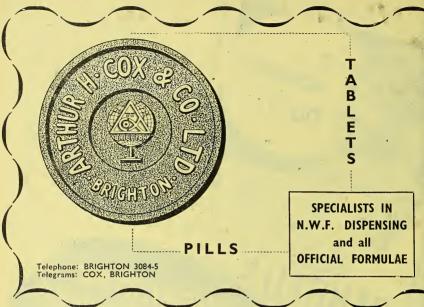
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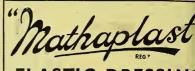
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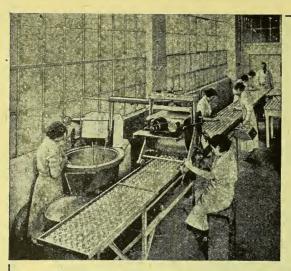




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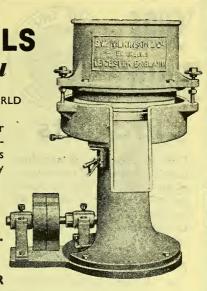
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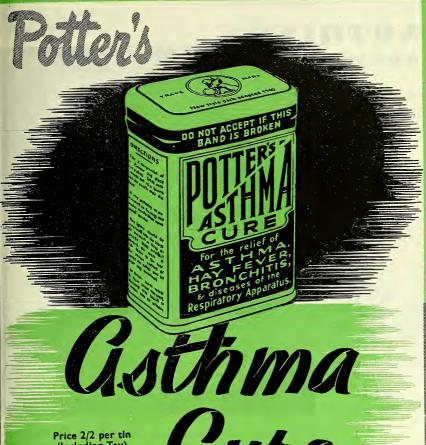
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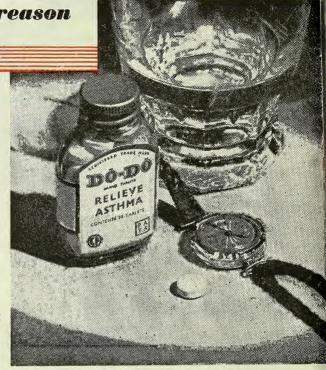
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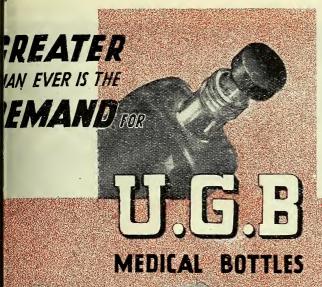
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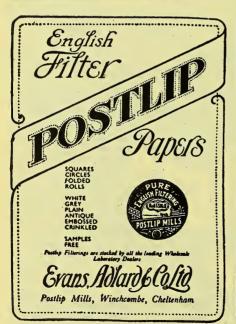
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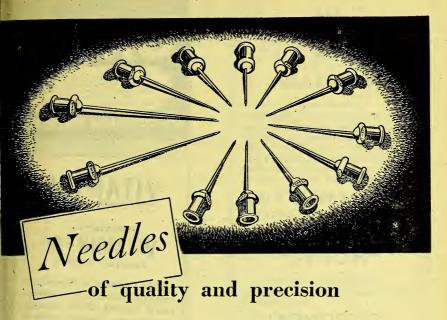
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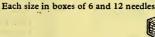




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# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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# **NEWS OF THE WEEK**

Plymouth Pharmacy Liaisons.—At a eeting of the Plymouth Branch of the harmaceutical Society recently it was ecided to form a Plymouth Pharmacy iaison Committee, embracing all local narmaceutical bodies and organisations, ch section sending two representatives. was also decided to support the formation a South-western Pharmacy Committee conjunction with other branches of the harmaceutical Society in the South-west England. Messrs. W. F. E. Eustace, Ferny Wallis, and A. G. M. Madge were elected presentatives to the Plymouth Mercantile ssociation. Licensing control of retail ade was discussed, and it was agreed to pport control after the war for two years until such time, not exceeding five years, traders on the Withdrawing Traders' egister be re-established in business, the iority to be: Trader called up; premises ndered untenable by war damage; premises requisitioned by Government; staff called up or supplies inadequate. It was urged that legislation should be introduced to provide that a period of not less than two months should elapse between the dates of bringing into force of each category in the priority list, the applications to be considered on their merits.

Blackburn Favours Registered Traders.—Chemists were among Blackburn traders who, on August 17, approved a Chamber of Trade resolution in favour of permanent registration of traders after the war. Mr. J. Isherwood (ex-president of North-east Lancashire Chemists' Association) wrote giving his support. He said there should be an insistence that new licences should only be granted on the basis of definite qualification, either by apprenticeship, assistanceship, or examination, and, so far as possible, shops should be in proportion to population.

Chemical Works Bombed.-The Air Ministry report of operations on the night of August 22 states that aircraft of Bomber Command attacked Rhineland objectives including the chemical works at Leverkusen.

Analysts' Society Sub-groups.-The Council of the Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists has approved the institution of groups concerned with specialised branches of analytical chemistry within the framework of the Society's constitution. Negotiations are in progress with the Microchemical Club with a view to that body becoming one of the groups, and the formation of other groups is being encouraged. Proposals will be submitted to a special meeting of the Society during the autumn months.

Newcastle Debate.-At a debate organised by the Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently on the proposition "That State Pharmacy is in the Interests of the General Public," MR. R. V. ATKINS, who opened for the motion, was supported by MR. J. RIDLEY. Under the present system, Mr. Atkins contended, there was a great wastage of skilled labour. Pharmacy was crowded into a small central shopping area depending upon business other than pharmaceutical to pay expenses, and the number of chemist's shops in better-class districts was out of proportion to the population, while frequently working-class districts were not adequately served. He admitted that, under a State system, chemists, like the general public, would lose their freedom. But what was this freedom? Surely, he said, the freedom of the jungle, liable at any time to be swallowed up or starved out by big vested interests. Already the private chemist was pushed off the main streets into the side streets; after the war competition was likely to be fiercer and they would finish up in the back streets. Such competition was leading to a less efficient service through lack of capital, and was consequently reacting to the disadvantage of the general public. Mr. RIDLEY envisaged a health service under which prophylactic treatment would be in the forefront. So long as patent medicines were extensively marketed this would be jeopardised. State pharmacy would help to abolish the pernicious habit of self-medication. Miss F. CARTER and Mr. R. A. HUDSPITH made the case against the motion. They stressed the loss to the patient of free choice of chemist and the loss of confidence in the chemist that unquestionably prevailed in present

conditions. They foresaw a degeneration pharmacy to a purely civil service form filling institution without any contabetween patient and chemist. They mai tained that under a State system the be brains in pharmacy would have little chanof reaching the top, as in the civil service promotion was by seniority of service to gether with a little wire-pulling. Other points against the motion were that con petition would be eliminated and the competition was essential to progress that the Society might lose control of th examinations; that employment of un qualified dispensers might result; and the chemists might become laboratory boys for the medical profession. Miss Jenson an MESSRS. DAGG, DUNCAN, FLEMMING, LAW SON, MCGUCKIN, W. R. RIDLEY, THOM an WEBSTER took part in the debate. O being put to the vote the motion was los ·by four votes.

Eire Golf.—The Irish Chemists' Golfin Society held a competition at Bray Go. Club on August 18 for prizes presented b Proprietaries (Eire), Ltd., and Harwoo Bros., Ltd. The results were: Eighteen Moran (4), 73. Eighteen-holes Bogey: F Bardon (18), 2 down; H. J. McDevitt (20) 3 down. First Nine Holes Strokes: J Smyth (6), 35. Second Nine Holes Strokes J. J. Roche (9), 37. At the close of the competitions the captain (Mr. J. F. O'Hara presided at a supper held in the club-house Mr. O'HARA thanked members for the fine attendance. On the proposition of MR McDevitt, seconded by Mr. J. Moran a vote of thanks was passed to the donor of the prizes, Mr. Percy Harwood responding on behalf of both companies Thanks to the Bray Golf Club were cordially voted on the motion of Mr. M. LEONARD seconded by Mr. W. R. Such, Rev. Fr. BUTLER replying to the motion on behalf of the Club.

#### C. & D. QUIZ NO. 9

- 1. When was ergot first mentioned in a European text-book?
  - 2. Who discovered hydrogen peroxide?
  - 3. What is liquid belladonna plaster?

  - 4. What is musk root?5. What is Chelsea pensioner?
  - 6. What is B.I.P.P.?
  - 7. When and by whom were cachets devised?
  - 8. What is cirussa?
  - 9. When was the B.P.C. first published?
- 10. What other claim to fame has Thomas Dover, besides Dover's powder?
  - (Answers on p. 233)

# **EMPIRE AND FOREIGN NEWS**

Cosmetics Forbidden in Jugo-Slavia.—
ne Jugo-Slav puppet Government has
nned the manufacture of all cosmetics
cept tooth-paste and talcum powder.

Diabetics. Rationed in Holland.—Diebetics Holland are now being issued with upons for insulin. The coupons generally st for three months. Old coupons are not lid, and patients who have not received w coupons cannot obtain their insulin.

Canadian Retail Drug Sales.—Sales of tail drug stores in Canada in April reased 9 I per cent. over the April 1942 ure and 52 3 per cent. over the figure for ril 1939, but were 2 I per cent. under the rich 1943 amount. Sales for the four onths ended April 30 increased 11 7 per nt. over the corresponding period of 1942.

Indian Memorandum on Spurious Drugs. The committee of the Indian Chemical anufacturers' Association have issued a te to member bodies in which they point that, although the attention of the Govment has repeatedly been drawn to the enace of the trade in spurious drugs by gus and unscrupulous manufacturers, forcement of the Indian Drugs Act, 1940, still delayed. The Committee urge both e public and the recognised manufacters of drugs to co-operate in combating e evil, the former by refusing to buy and e latter by keeping a strict watch on the annels through which these drugs enter market.

Merchant Shippers and Quota Goods.w the Australian and New Zealand erchants' and Shippers' Association has atrived to keep a "trickle of trade" wing to old markets was described at a ent meeting of the Association. Where ods are subject to sponsorships by the vernments of the importing countries, clients or principals of British buyers tain the necessary backing and pass their lers through their normal channels. In rtain other cases, which came up for scussion, the manufacturers themselves this country were allotted definite quotas, e disposal of which was entirely within eir own province. If a manufacturer had lowed the line of least resistance, and sposed of his allocation to the first buyer no came along, or, as has been done in plated instances, placed the entire quany with one or more of his overseas agents, e expressed wishes of the Board of Trade at the small quantity available should as widely spread as possible would have

been defeated. In many instances the manufacturer in possession of a quota had immediately advised the British buying houses that had hitherto placed orders with him of the quantity available to those houses in relation to the manufacturer's pre-war production, and had thus ensured a wide and equitable distribution through established channels.

Indian Pharmaceutical Distributors.—The third annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association, Ltd., was held in Bombay on April 26. The president (Dr. M. Venkatrao) said the Association had succeeded in acquainting the Government of India with its activities, and the Director General's Office had now officially recognised the Association. In post-war reconstruction an important point was to encourage only such Indian manufacturers as were turning out goods of standard quality. There were firms which manufactured, advertised and sold many "rubbishy" things. Such people were a menace to the pharmaceutical industry and a danger to public health. In his opinion it would be necessary to request the Government to put in force the Drug Act. The country did not want imitators of foreign products, but needed genuine producers. Some manufacturers in England had already established their packing departments in India for issuing their products. It was possible that many such houses would establish factories in India after the war. At any rate the pharmaceutical industry in India must be encouraged. All would agree with him that it was essential to give the right kind of co-operation to genuine manufacturers. There was a hue and cry from the general public that a good deal of profiteering was going on in medicines, but he could assure them that, so far as member firms were concerned, they had not stooped to profiteering. Some members were trying their best to check profiteering by insisting upon dealers adhering strictly to the standard prices fixed by them. Unfortunately restrictions on the import of essential medicines had caused a rise in market prices, and some people were taking advantage of the situation. He therefore felt that the Government should grant import licences to reputable concerns. The following officers unanimously elected: President, Mr. R. A. Haryott, M.P.S.; Vice-president, Mr. E. W. Fairbrass, F.C.S., M.P.S.; Secretary, Mr. K. J. Madon; Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Fieth.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

#### Problems in Education

Your discussion of post-war planning in education (p. 197) is helpful; and the annual "Notes" associated with it (pp. 192-94) preserve, under the limitation of war-time conditions, the continuity of a long series of Educational Numbers of The Chemist and DRUGGIST. The point that chiefly attracted my attention in your editorial article was the mention of a suggested "system of compulsory part-time education in working hours for young persons up to the age of eighteen." This is undoubtedly one of the most important matters that need the attention of the Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society: we must hope that this attention is already forthcoming. Apprenticeship or pupilage is an educational as well as a vocational training. It follows, I think, that from the time the articles of pupilage are signed the student should be so directed that his or her energies are systematically applied to whatever is calculated to give the best results in post-This policy raises in another graduate life. form the old question of the time when general education should become subordinate to vocational education. That time, I suggest, is for pharmacy the beginning of the apprenticeship period. The conception that young persons should continue to receive some kind or kinds of education till they reach the age of eighteen is likely to be put into practice; and we had better be clear as to what the effect of its impact on pharmacy is to be. Difficulty will arise if any Government proposes to add to or to vary the exacting syllabus now in force for pharmaceutical students. That syllabus must necessarily be revised from time to time so as to remain in line with the changing requirements of science; but the revision should be effected by educationists with experience of pharmaceutical examinations. Otherwise the activities of students may be misdirected and frittered away.

#### Chemists and Parliament

The meeting of a division of the North London Pharmaceutical Association for the purpose of hearing addresses by two members of Parliament, Mr. Hugh N. Linstead and Mr. Beverley Baxter (p. 202), was an occasion of much interest. It has a long-distance value in addition to its immediate usefulness, in that it suggests the possibility of a campaign—if I may paraphrase Robert Lowe's well-known saying—to educate our legislators in the rudiments of

pharmaceutical policy. Some of us have t privilege of knowing members of one or bo houses who need no such education; b there are others. At the Cardiff meeting the British Pharmaceutical Conference 1930 the late Mr. William Bennett, M.F. made, I was told, some pointedly humoro remarks on the impressibility of his pa liamentary colleagues when an attack of their sympathies was sufficiently massiv We are now encouraged by a presentation of this idea from another angle—the su gestion of Mr. Baxter that every branch the Pharmaceutical Society should invi its local member "to meet them and M Linstead and explore. . . ." Letters ar telegrams sent to our legislators (who correspondence is understood to be heav may be dealt with by a non-committ reply—as in the famous formula attribute to Disraeli, "I hope to lose no time in read ing it": attendance at branch or association meetings may yield better results.

#### The Royal Institution

The Royal Institution, the subject of a illustrated article on pp. 188-89, find appropriate mention in an Educations Number of the C. & D. The difficulty of "placing" the Institution, referred to b your contributor, is perhaps due to the fac that there is something peculiarly Britis about it. The types of research fostered b the Royal Society are for the most par purely scientific: the Royal Institution invites lecturers on literary subjects and o the fine arts as well as scientific expert Rumford, its founder, is better known for his improvements in domestic stoves, it is fair to say, than as a contributor to learning Looking back to 1799, we can see that th Institution has popularised science, art an literature in a unique way by its recognitio of various cultural subjects as parts of th heritage of educated people. No compar able body, so far as I am aware, has bee able to command the services of authorities of similar rank for specific courses. Th prestige thus created has materially aide scientific advancement. An example : afforded, in retrospect, by an amusin incident that occurred in one of our un versities just over a century ago. Someon had been explaining one of the electrical discoveries of Faraday to a distinguishe classical scholar. The great man commente "I am sorry to hear it," and after a paus 'added: "It is putting a new weapon in th 'hands of the incendiary." Xrayser :

# A PHARMACY ACT TEST CASE

T Huddersfield, on August 20, the Pharaceutical Society of Great Britain brought 1 action against Thomas Horton, Mernitle Chambers, High Street, Merthyrydfil, under Section 9 of the Pharmacy 1 Medicines Act, 1941. The summons lated to the publication of an advertiseent (a label) referring to Veribest brand acies' Special Capsules in terms calculated 1 cause people to buy them for an unlawful 1 prose. Mr. H. L. Thackwray appeared 1 r the Society and Mr. J. Wurzal for the 1 fefere.

It was stated by the prosecution that e Society had been approached on fendant's behalf as to whether words on package in which certain capsules were ld came within the terms of the Act, and hether words printed on a slip attached the package or placed inside it kept thin the Act. The words principally mplained of on the slip were: "Not to taken in case of pregnancy." oberts, an inspector under the Pharmacy d Poisons Act, visited the shop of Mrs. illiams in Macaulay Street, Huddersfield, d there saw boxes containing "Ladies' pecial Capsules" made by defendant ading under the name of Beatall's and ing the trade name of "Veribest." Mr. oberts told Mrs. Williams who he was d brought the matter before the Society. e contention of the prosecution was that e advertisement, the make-up of the is and the wording of the slip would d persons to buy the capsules for the rpose of procuring a miscarriage.

When Mr. Thackwray said he proposed call the medical officer of health and an fant Life Protection visitor, the Stipenary asked whether such opinion was evant and it was explained that the sence of the case was to show the effect would have on the minds of certain ople.

Mr. W. R. Roberts gave evidence of the rchase of the capsules and produced trespondence between defendant and e Society in which defendant had stated was anxious to conform with the Act. oss-examined by Mr. Wurzal, witness defendant had

d that he did not think detendant had e labels printed in an attempt to comply the the Act. He agreed that before the ssing of the Act the capsules were sold for any years without the label complained of. Dr. J. M. Gibson, medical officer of alth, said that he noticed the words to be taken in case of pregnancy" in

heavy type. He had the impression that a drug was being sold which would intercept pregnancy. Cross-examined, witness said that the combination of ingredients in the package would have no effect on the ordinary healthy woman. There was one ingredient which might in some cases have an effect, but he doubted if it would in the small quantity in which it was present in that compound. Dr. Gibson was of opinion that the wording of the label was calculated to lead to the use of the drug for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage. The compound was not so objectionable without the label as with it.

Mr. Wurzal: Numerous drugs are sold labelled "Poison: Not to be taken"; skimmed milk is labelled, "Not to be given to children"; embrocation, "For external use only." Would you say these words would lead people to take them for the opposite purpose?—No.

The Stipendiary: People do not take embrocation for internal use, but they do take things to stop pregnancy. The two

cases are not parallel.

Mr. Wurzal said that the only issue was whether the terms of the advertisement were calculated to cause the use of the The Society expressed the view that the original advertisement was not challengeable, but were of the opinion that the addition of the label brought the matter within the scope of the Act, Mr. Wurzal contended that if the original label did not have the effect alleged the added words could not make them have that effect. He had indicated other drugs and articles sold to millions of people, all under a prohibitive sense. Was there any difference between the prohibition of an article such as one mentioned in that compound and the prohibition against taking a poison which might have a harmful effect? Was it to be said that the prohibitive label was likely to increase the prohibitive use of the poison?

The Stipendiary said that Mr. Wurzal had made use of a very ingenious argument, but it left out of account human nature. A person took the article mentioned for the very purpose of stopping pregnancy.

The Stipendiary found that the terms of the label were calculated to lead women to think that the use of the article would stop pregnancy. Whether it would or would not produce that effect was another matter. There was a clear breach of the Act and he imposed a fine of £5.

#### LEGAL REPORTS

Powder Puff Prosecution.—On summonses by the Board of Trade Miss Anita Stephen and Mr. Alexander Lakah, cosmetic factors and wholesalers, formerly of Grosvenor Street and now of Tenterden Street, London, W., were each fined £15 at the Marlborough Street Police Court, on August 10, for supplying 17,646 powder puffs (prohibited goods) to the value of £470 without a licence between October 1, 1942, and January 1, 1943; and Anita Stephen, Ltd., for supplying 14,000 odd to the value of £533, from February 1 to April 12, 1943, were fined £183 9s. 3d. Other summonses were dismissed on payment of 5 guineas costs.

Mr. Nigel Hugh Curtin-Raleigh, prosecuting, said the two defendants had carried on a partnership as cosmetic factors, and in January 1943 the partnership business was taken over by Anita Stephen, Ltd., the defendants being the sole directors and

shareholders.

Pharmacy Undertakings Order.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, recently, Constantine & Jackson, Ltd., chemists, Chancery Lane, W.C., were summoned for having failed to furnish to the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee a return relating to their retail pharmacy undertaking. The proceedings were taken under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations by the Minister of Health, the competent authority for the purpose of the Pharmacy Undertakings Order, 1942.

Mr. A. Wiltshire, prosecuting, said the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee sent out requests to chemists for particulars of the business carried on by them. They heard nothing from the defendant company, and a letter was sent to them by registered post. Still no reply was received and a summons was served on them. Mr. B. M. Goodman, counsel for the defence, said the company expressed their regret for the neglect. The managing director was at present engaged in another business at Kingston. When the request for particulars was received a woman clerk, in the absenceof the manager, filled in the details required and got the managing director's signature, but unfortunately she forgot to post the form back to the Committee.

The magistrate, Mr. McKenna, imposing a fine of 20s., remarked that this was a sort of thing which was rather apt to happen in these times, but it was a source of annoyance to departments when they could not get details they required.

#### **COMPANY NEWS**

D. SMITH & SON (HAIRDRESSERS), LTI (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Hairdresser beauty specialists, sundriesmen, et Donald Smith, director. R.O.: Imperi Buildings, 56 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Personex Antiseptics, Ltd. (P.C.).-Capital f100. Chemists, druggists, dry salters, etc. Joseph Barker, 8 Lindui Terrace, Bradford, director. R.O.: 2 Chapel Street, Bradford.

BRITISH CHEMOTHEUTIC PRODUCTS, LTI (P.C.).—Capital £100. Chemists, druggist perfumers, drysalters, oil and colourmer etc. Joseph Barker, director. R.O.: 2 Chapel Street, Bradford.

UVEREX HOLDINGS, LTD. (P.C.).—Cap tal £100. Manufacturers of and dealer in fire appliances, chemicals, drugs an toilet requisites, etc. No R.O. giver Directors to be appointed.

Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd.—Mr. J. W. Cooper, Ph.C., D.B.A., for manyears chief pharmacist, Leeds Publi Dispensary, and lecturer in pharmaceutics Bradford Technical College, has bee appointed full-time technical director the company. He takes up his duties in Aberdeen on September 1.

Private Arrangement.—CHAS. HUTCHIN SON NEWBOLD and THOMAS ERIC GRIFFITH trading as "Ashton's," 17 Castle Street Beaumaris, pharmaceutical chemists. A circular issued to the creditors by the Association of Manufacturing Chemist states that a deed of inspectorship has been executed in favour of Mr. Parkin S. Bootl under which as inspector he controls the finances and orders and generally supervises until such time as the liabilities are discharged. It is probable that fresh capital will be introduced at an early date. The statement of affairs which Mr. Booth has prepared shows a surplus of £286, without placing any value on the goodwill, the liabilities being £850, with assets of £1,137. The stock is valued at £694 and the fixtures at £233. The business is a very oldestablished one. Mr. Newbold takes no active part in the concern. The business is quite a good one, the takings being in the neighbourhood of £65 a week, and Mr. Booth states that there is no reason why it should not be a source of profit to the owners and a satisfactory account to the suppliers.

#### TRADE NOTES

rices Approved.—The Central Price gulation Committee has announced its roval of permitted prices put forward by cox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., 74-77 White n Street, London, N.I, for Genoscopolne granules.

rice Alteration.—L. Light & Co., Old vry Laboratories, Wraysbury, Bucks, that the price of stilbæstrol mend in their advertisement in the August sue of the C. & D. has been altered to per kilo.

echolin Preparation.—Endocrinescer, Ltd., Watford, Herts, announce t Chonex dehydrocholic acid (formerly wn as Decholin) is available in tubes twenty tablets each containing four ns dehydrocholic acid.

gain Available in Two Strengths.—leans Ltd., Great West Road, Brent-Middlesex, announce that Macleans rogen peroxide is again being offered o-vol. and 20-vol. strengths. Both are dable in bottles containing 4 fl. oz. ntities of less than three doz. of either ngth cannot be supplied.

raining in Pharmacy.—In addition to schools mentioned in Educational es (C. & D., August 21, p. 192) the wing give instruction in pharmaceutical jects:—

LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool School of Pharacy, Intermediate and Chemist and ruggist Qualifying. Term commences eptember 27. Details from Principal. LONDON.—College of the Pharmaceucal Society, Bloomsbury Square. Cheist and Druggist and Pharmaceutical hemist Qualifying. Term commences

ctober 6. Particulars from the Dean.

ompetition Repeated.—Moore Medicinal
ducts, Ltd., 7 Bon Accord Square,
rdeen, state that, as many chemists
e pointed out that the company's sixth
petition "Brovon Expressions" apred during Bank Holiday week-end
they were consequently unable to

r, the competition is being repeated, new closing date for entries being tember 7.

ontainer Recovery Service. — Over ooo used fibreboard cases are collected kly for re-use in industry by Container overy Service, a specialised non-profiting branch of S.P.D., Ltd., itself a sidiary company of Lever Brothers & lever, Ltd. The Container Recovery

Service has been extended to render assistance to a large number of other firms and a variety of trades. The Service operates for over forty factories and deals with, among other containers, those for soap. Containers for cod liver oil, orange juice and other vitamin products distributed through welfare centres are included in the recovery system. The company also act as sole official collectors for metal tube salvage, calling periodically on chemists who are the official receiving agents under the scheme.

#### **Business Changes**

Mr. H. D. Fyfe, M.P.S., Alloa, has acquired the pharmacy of Mr. Ivie Hair Bell, M.P.S., r Mill Street, Alloa.

Boots, Ltd., have closed their branch at Central Station, Glasgow, for the duration of the war.

MISS E. M. JENKINS, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., 343 Strathmartine Road, Downfield, has acquired the business of the late Mr. John Melville at 197 Perth Road, Dundee.

D. C. Jones, chemists, 21 Aldgate, London, E.C.3, have separated the shipping from the ordinary side of their business. The shipping department is under the control of Mr. L. E. West, M.P.S.

#### Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Additions to Protected List.—Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Wright's fluid, Is. 2½d., IIs. doz., (exempt from tax). Wright's fluid L.C.D., 9s. 1od. doz., tax one-sixth, inclusive retail price, Is. 3½d.; 21s. 3d. doz., tax one-sixth, i.r.p., 3s. Larger sizes on application. Wright's shampoo powder, box of 7, 14s. 8d. doz., tax one-third, i.r.p., 2s. Id. Wright's liquid shampoo, 12s. 9d. doz., tax one-third, i.r.p. Is. 9½d. Shaving cream, Is. 1½d., 9s. doz., tax one-third, i.r.p. 1s. 4½d. Ointment, Is. o½d., 9s. doz., tax one-third, i.r.p. 1s. 4½d. Ointment, Is. o½d., 9s. doz., tax one-sixth, i.r.p. 1s. 2d.

Solport Bros., Ltd.—Portia non-flam reading shade, D.427, Is. 9½d., 15s. doz. Portia pocket reading and sports shade, D.433, Is. 2½d., 10s. doz. Portia Minor non-flam pocket shade, D.434, 11½d.,

8s. doz. (exempt from tax).

Bengué & Co., Ltd.—Increased prices September I. Bengué's balsam, 2s., 17s. 5d. doz., tax 2s. 1od. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 3d.; 3s. 4½d., 28s. 8d. doz.; tax 4s. 8d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 9d.

#### SEAWEEDS AS FOOD AND MEDICINE

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, E. Marion Delf, B.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., gave a lecture on "The Nature and Uses of Seaweeds" from which the following abstract is taken:—

The use of seaweeds for food has been known from very early times. They are greatly valued in the East—in Japan, coasts of China and Malay; but they are also used on the north and north-west coasts of Europe. In Europe, the commonest edible kinds are:—

Laver: Green, Ulva latissima, Pink, Porphyra laciniata.

Dulse: Rhodymenia palmata. Murlins: Alaria esculenta.

Carrageen: Chondrus crispus, Gigartina spp.

Laver, dulse and murlins are eaten as vegetable on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland and no doubt elsewhere. The name of sea lettuce for *Ulva latissima* is suggestive. Pink laver is produced commercially in Japan, and the washed, pressed fronds are regarded as a delicacy. It is used under the name of "asakusanori" for soups, as a vegetable, or may even be eaten raw. In our own country, probably carrageen moss is the most widely utilised of seaweed products, valued for the jelly-like nature of its hot-water extract.

#### Iodine Content

Seaweeds as food have never been very popular in England, but several preparations are marketed at the present time and sold as "seaweed salt." This is recommended as giving a daily quota of iodine in natural form, to maintain health or to correct deficiency in those with a tendency to goitre. Some of these preparations claim to be the dried and finely powdered weed. In conformity with this claim, the powders, on moistening, swell to a gelatinous mass which has a taste decidedly suggestive of The iodine content of certain seaweed. seaweeds is remarkable in that it has to be derived from the seawater, in which only traces occur. Amongst the brown algæ, the Laminariaceæ are relatively rich in iodine, but the Fucaceæ are also used as sources of iodine in some localities. A number of red algæ also store iodine (e.g., species of Iridea and Asparagopsis) whilst a few have special enlarged superficial cells rich in iodides: these red algæ, however, do not occur in sufficient abundance, at least in Europe, to serve as a source of iodine on any commercial scale.

In the present century, interest has gre 1 in the algæ as a source of mucilagin s substances utilised in many ways, especi in Japan, England and America. mucilaginous substances can be divi l roughly into two classes with differ chemical and physical properties, the from the brown and from the red a respectively. The mucilaginous produ of the higher brown algæ can be extrac by boiling the fresh material with a dil solution of sodium carbonate. After a til the tissues swell and lose their shape: mass is then filtered through cloth and. acidifying, there forms a thick sli substance, recognised by Stanford in 18 as of definite chemical composition a named by him first algin, later alginic ac since it formed a series of metallic sal like a true acid.

#### Commercial Products

In recent years, algin and algin derivative have been utilised for many commerc purposes. A study of the many pater granted in this period reveals something the progress which has been made both the technical side and in the chemic knowledge on which that progress must based. It has been found, for instance, th when treated with vulcanising agents, su as carbon disulphide or carbon tetrachloric algin becomes a rubbery mass, which h been used to make rollers for typewrite among other things. By violently agitating an alkaline solution of alginates with while a small proportion of tannic acid has be mixed, the whole emulsifies and may poured upon a glass or polished surfac giving a transparent film. It is claimed th this film is cheap, almost non-inflammabl It has been widely used as an inexpensive transparent wrapping for various classes

The purified alkaline extract of the free weed may, alternatively, be forced through a fine aperture, forming a viscous threa which is then spun into a bath containing mixture of furfurol, caustic soda, formali and other substances. By this means kind of artificial silk is produced. The thread, however, as first produced, was no strong enough for weaving, and moreove was not sufficiently resistant to soaps cor taining a proportion of alkali. Furthe processes involving treatment of th thread with salts of chromium or berylliur are alleged to have overcome these difficult ties. The chromium salts, being coloured

not so suitable for subsequent dying, the beryllium salts appear to be free this objection. The Japanese lay claim ave produced an artificial wool from weed (Sargassum spp.) by spinning the ous thread into a bath which had a ping effect.

#### of Alginates

recent years, the salts of alginic acid been obtained from species of Laminon the Atlantic coasts of Scotland. n this source one firm has been able to cet a purified form of sodium alginate. white powder dissolves in water to extremely viscous solutions which are eless, odourless and almost colourless. claimed that these powders or their ved products have been utilised in exion with a variety of industries, ding production of food and medicines, the manufacture of cosmetics, textiles, sparencies and plastics. The colloidal erties of alginates render them esally suitable as a base for creaming ts, for car polish and even for boiler s to prevent the deposition of "fur." hese and a number of other commercial ucts, alginates behave as "protective" ids, helping to keep in suspension or lsion particles which would otherwise to settle as a sediment. Almost any of larger brown algæ may serve as a source lginates. Amongst those which have ady been found suitable are:minaria spp., Scotland, America, Japan.

klonia spp., Japan.

rgassum spp., Japan. ıminaria spp., Japan.

vstophyllum fusiforme Harv., Japan.

icus serratus, Scotland. ucus vesiculosus, Scotland. scophyllum nodosum, Scotland.

urbinaria ornata, New Zealand. Istaria Turneri, New Zealand.

lthough so many uses have been found the salts of alginic acid, the chemical position of the acid itself has been a ect of controversy. Stanford concluded the molecule  $(C_{76}H_{80}N_2O_{22})$  was a large including nitrogen, but later work purified materials has established that s a polymer of d-mannuronic acid. periments of Bonniksen appear to indithat treating the alkaline salts with ingent agents causes a progressive ymerisation of the original ecule, giving longer and more complex in structure. It is these long chain ecules which are important for the duction of textile threads and are ceptible to contraction, giving the possi-

bility of a crimping effect. Two classes of colloidal substances can readily be extracted from red algæ, namely, mucilages and gels. The former may be dissolved out with cold or tepid water, the latter by boiling for a short time.

In Japan, at Osaki, a kind of seaweed glue called "funori" is made from species of Gloiopeltis (chiefly G. coliformis and G. intricata). It is used for adhesives and for sizing paper, fibre or cloth. A more valuable product is agar-agar, the commercial name given to the gelatinous substance extracted by boiling water. During the last two decades agar has been widely used in connexion with foods and medicines. As a laxative, it absorbs and retains water, besides acting as a lubricant. It is almost universally used as a basis for bacterial and fungal cultures, resisting liquefaction. Recently, however, a strain of bacteria has been isolated which liquefies agar but not cellulose. It has been given the appropriate descriptive name Vibrio agarlyticus.

#### Supplies of Agar

By far the greater part of the world's supply of agar came from Japan, but a considerable quantity has also been manufactured in California, though much is not sufficiently pure for bacteriological purposes. At the present time, investigations are being carried out in America and other countries with a view to developing local supplies. The rich algal flora of the coasts of S. Africa and New Zealand and of the west coasts of N. America and Canada offer many possibilities, but even in Russia during the last ten years an agar-producing industry has apparently been developed, utilising algae which occur on their maritime coasts and on the shores of the Black Sea. It is noteworthy that several of these species occur on the coasts of the British Isles, although not necessarily in sufficient quantity for the manufacture of agar, which has hitherto been imported.

#### Methods of Preparation

To obtain a pure agar, the freshly collected algæ are bleached in the sun for some days, the process being hastened by sprinkling at intervals with fresh water. The bleached algæ are then boiled with water (Japan) or treated with steam (America) and the resulting mass strained through cloth. The clear liquid is poured into shallow troughs to set, and the jelly cut into narrow strips. In Japan the process is carried out in cold weather, so that the strips contract, expelling water; in America the same result is obtained by artificial refrigeration. In either case, the expelled water is drained off, and the remaining jelly dried and

shredded for packing.

Agar prepared in this manner has been analysed and is described as "a galactan with sugar units of unusual structure." Carrageen mucilage from Chrondrus crispus is a polysaccharide ester of sulphuric acid by the acetolysis of which two galactans were isolated." Both these products are water soluble. According to Tschudy and Sargent (1943) the two American species of Gigartina require a preliminary soaking and subsequent boiling in lime water or 2 per cent. calcium chloride in order to extract a substance giving a firm jelly. Subsequent treatment (straining, cooling and drying) appears to be the same as for the watersoluble derivatives of other types. therefore, that a number of appears, different but probably closely related substances with similar physical characteristics are included under the general term agar. The amount which can be extracted appears to be very variable. One of the best sources, the Japanese Gelidium Amansii, is said to yield from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. of its dry weight as agar.

COMING EVENTS

Notices for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor in Bath not later than Wednesday morning of the week of insertion. Secretaries are advised to send copies of printed programmes of local activities so soon as they are completed.

Thursday, September 2

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH OF THE PHARMA-CEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. F. W. Adams, B.Sc., Ph.C., A.I.C., on "The Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct and Other Current Topics."

Pharmaceutical Corps.—A meeting is being held in the large Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.I, at 7.30 p.m. on September 27, when prizes and certificates will be presented to members who have passed the recent examinations of the Corps. Pharmacists who are not members of the Corps are invited. The Corps' examinations in anatomy and physiology and first aid will be held during the week commencing October 4; in nursing from September 28. Entries should be sent in not later than September 20 to the Corps Office, 4 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I, or to section officers. The examinations will be held at the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, London, W.I.

#### **PERSONALITIES**

Mr. J. E. Hughes, M.P.S., Worth has been appointed honorary office charge of the decontamination squad the borough.

MR. THOMAS MCLACHLAN, A.C.G.I F.I.C., public analyst and official agritural chemist, has removed his laboration 17 Bloomsbury Square to 4 Han Place, London, W.I. Telephone: Mus 4501.

Mr. H. W. Pratt, M.P.S., is relinquisl the managership of the Southend-on Branch of Boots, Ltd., in order to take an appointment with the medical dep ment of the company.

LIEUTENANT FRANK NOEL REED, Ro Tank Regiment, Eighth Army (junior di tor, A. Elder Reed & Co., Ltd., import export merchants, Sutton, Surrey), has treported missing, believed killed, in J 1943.

MR. WILLIAM LEE, M.P.S., The Vin Burton Joyce, Notts, until his retirem a member of the executive of Boots F Drug Co., Ltd., and a director of its s sidiary companies, has been elected to Notts County Council for the Lowdh division. Mr. Lee is a life governor Nottingham University.

#### BIRTHS

Bradbury.—At Aberdeen, on Aug 10, the wife of Cyril Bradbury, M.P.S. a daughter.

FLEMING.—At Creagdhu, Campbelto on August 14, Marion, the wife of Archib Hunter Fleming, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Gauld.—At 8 Sixteenth Street, Card den, Fife, recently, the wife of Alexan Gauld, M.P.S., of a son.

#### **DEATHS**

Astill.—Recently, Mr. Cyril Fis. Astill, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, director of Newball & Mason, Ltd., mai facturing chemists, Basford, aged sixty-o

Bennett.—On August 18, while holiday, Mr. James Bennett, M.P.S., Brownlie Street, Mount Florida, Glasse Mr. Bennett passed the Minor examinat of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1910.

Fulford.—On August 18, Mr. Frank Fulford, Headingley Castle, Leeds, as seventy-five. Mr. Fulford had been maning director of C. E. Fulford, Ltd., man facturing chemists, for thirty-seven year CAMPBELL.—At Lahore, India, on April, Mr. William John Fraser Campbell, emist and druggist, proprietor of Smith



Mr. W. J. F. Campbell

& Campbell, pharmaceutical chemists, aged sixty-four. Mr. Campbell, who was a native of Nairn, qualified in Edinburgh in 1904, and in 1966 went to Quetta, Baluchistan. India, as assistant to the late Mr. J. Bliss. In Campbell started busi-

ess in Lahore in partnership with the late r. D. Smith, of Bliss & Co., Karachi. The coperating with Mr. Kirpa Ram, of Beli, am & Brothers, Moghulpura, Mr. Campell, a few years ago, established a factory in laboratory for the manufacture of P. spirituous preparations on a large ale, in bond, at Moghulpura. The joint moern, known as the B.I. Drug Co., stributes medicinal products wholesale troughout Northern India. Mr. Campbell as prominent in the European Association, in Rotary movement, and the Punjab rades Association. He is survived by a idow, a son (in the Army), and a daughter.

LAWRENCE.—On August 16, in hospital, ter operation, Charlotte, the wife of lexander Lawrence, chemist and druggist ate Great Charlotte Street), Dunollie, 56 reen Lane, Liverpool, 18.

Norman.—Recently, Mr. Edwin Norman, tired chemist and druggist, Weston-superlare, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Norman assed the Minor examination in 1889 and he Major in the following year. For many ears he conducted an old-established harmacy in High Street, and since his etirement he has been honorary pharmaist to the Queen Alexandria Memorial Iospital. He is survived by a daughter nd two sons, one of whom, Dr. Ronald Jorman, is in practice in Bristol.

RENWICK.—On August 14, Mr. Frank forster Renwick, F.I.C., research director of lford, Ltd., aged sixty-six. Mr. Renwick be-

gan his association with the companyin 1898, as a chemist. His work brought him closely into touch with the Royal Photographic Society, before which he read many papers. He was ever jealous to preserve the Society's pre-eminent position in photographic science and did much, directly and indirectly, to build up that position. For example, he was largely responsible in 1920 for the creation of the Society's Scientific and Technical Group. He was president of the Society (1927–29), and in this position his administrative ability still further increased the Society's debt to him. That same administrative capacity stood him in good stead when, about the same period, the amalgamation of Ilford, Ltd., with many other British photographic firms was taking place. To him was entrusted the difficult task of co-ordinating the laboratory staffs and services of companies concerned, and this he did with such effect as to build a substantial research organisation on the foundations which he had helped to lay in the earlier years of the century. In this he was no doubt aided by experience gained during a brief interlude in the United States in 1922-1925, when he directed the Redpath Laboratory of the DuPont Film Manufacturing Corporation at Parlin, New Jersey, U.S.A. Mr. Renwick became F.I.C. in 1918, Hon. F.R.P.S. in 1922 and F.C.G.I. in 1930. In 1921 he was awarded the Progress medal of the Royal Photographic Society, and in 1936 was the Society's Hurter and Driffield Memorial Lecturer. In 1938 he was awarded the Péligot medal of the Société Française de Photographie in recognition of his services to photographic science.

#### RECENT WILLS

MR. MARCUS STODDART, M.P.S., 45 Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh, who died on April 9, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £1,284.

MR. ROBERT MICHAEL TURNER, The Paddocks, Wansford, Peterborough, chemist and druggist, who died on March 12, left £3,410, with net personalty £383.

MR. FREDERICK EDWARD HUNT, M.P.S., Buckatree Hall, Wellington, Salop, proprietor of Bates & Hunt, chemists, Wellington, a director of Bates & Hunt (Agricultural), Ltd., a member of the Shropshire Insurance Committee, and a former chairman of Wellington Urban District Council, who died on July 4, left £36,063, with net personalty £23,064.



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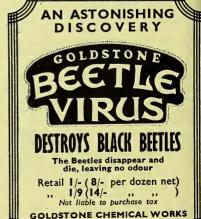
#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

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L. CXL

**AUGUST 28, 1943** 

NO. 3316

e fact that goods made of raw materials short supply owing to war conditions are vertised in this paper or described in its torial columns should not be taken as an lication that they are necessarily available export.

#### Surplus Disposal and Drugtrade Development

HAT to do with surplus stocks laid in as r supplies is a problem that will early esent itself to a peace-time Government. certainty as to date is offset by the twin tainties that the time will inevitably ne, and that if the wrong solution is plied the result may be seriously upting to the nation's internal and external de. For this reason it is as well that some bught should be given to the question those concerned, including persons and sinesses engaged in the supply and tribution of medicines and drugs. nerica it is evident that the nature of the oblem is already being examined (see & D., August 14, p. 177), and while solution that finds favour in the United ates is not necessarily one that will be plicable in this country, it may be well study the principles which our American lleagues consider should govern sposal of surplus. If broad lines of action e agreed upon in good time by the trade, may be possible to ensure that the whole licate machinery of distribution is not ogged by actions which, once taken, are yond control.

#### An American Pronouncement

An address delivered to the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association by Mr. T. W. Delahanty (Chief of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) gives the clue to the American outlook. Mr. Delahanty considered that the management and plans for this war were so much more thorough and comprehensive than 1914-18 that there should be much less Further, the manucause for worry. facturers could plan in advance to forestall the problem, should it arise, while market research could act as a further insurance. Five points were outstanding: Cancellation of production contracts; reconversion of war plants to peace-time purposes; adjusting output to existing stocks and plant adjustment capacity; ofmarketing methods; and disposal of surplus. Cancellation should be of minor consequence to the drug industry, which also would not have to face in any great degree the problem of reconversion. If there existed any excess capacity it should be possible to secure its absorption by readjustment of marketing fields. The problem on which the most useful planning could be done remained the one of disposing of Government surplus material. The questions to be asked were: What will be the size, character, location, and ownership of such surplus? should be the policy, laws, and plans for disposal? and What would be the probable effects, good and bad, of implementing the most economic and equitable method of clearance? After the 1914-18 war it took the U.S. Government over five years to dispose of its own surplus. There were outstanding contracts (not in drugs alone) for over six billion dollars, and an inventory of surplus which required two years to compile. In the early sales, complete supervision was left with the different branches of the service. It was soon realised, however, that a central unit for co-ordinating the work was essential.

#### Selling Methods After 1918

The four selling methods employed by the U.S. Government after the last war were fixed-price, private negotiation, sealed bid, and auction. In the fixed-price method the selling officers in charge of a department

decided on what they regarded as a fair price for a certain article, and then offered it for sale to the public. The sales were little advertised and aroused little public interest: there was, moreover, some dissatisfaction at the prices realised. The negotiated-sales method consisted in a Government official meeting a prospective buyer after some negotiation with others and agreeing on the price to be charged. This method was in vogue for a considerable time, and large quantities of goods were sold by means of it. but it did not prove satisfactory from the viewpoints either of the Government or of the public. The method was therefore discarded. Under the sealed-bid method, goods to be sold were catalogued, graded and offered for sale by sealed proposals, which were opened at a given time. Subject to Government approval, merchandise was sold to the highest bidder. The system proved more acceptable than either of the previous methods, but lacked the vital element of personal competition, since no one knew what anyone else was bidding. Frequently the spread in price between two bids on the same article was amazing.

#### Auctions Finally Adopted

Finally, the various Government departments began to make extensive use of the auction method. A careful check of prices in each instance revealed that the net return to the Government by the auction method was far in excess of the returns that would have been realised by the sealed-bid method. The average return was in excess of 36 per cent. of the original cost, which was considered high in view of the fact that the goods were originally purchased at inflated war prices and many were not useful in peacetime pursuits. Raw materials brought the highest percentage of recovery, because there was little or no deterioration in them. Thus chemicals and acids (which included drug products) were always in good demand. On these the Government realised about 75 per cent. of the original cost.

After the present war, the Army was likely to be twice as large as it was even planned during 1914–18, and Lend-Lease responsibility would likewise be a significant factor. Supply lines extended to forty or more fronts, and the armies were undoubtedly better supplied, qualitatively

as well as quantitatively. The te surplus of all products might be ma times what it was after the earlier w but it was unlikely this would be t of drug products. Even though the d surplus should prove proportionately lar the surplus would be confined to a restric list of standard items-fine chemic and specifics. Secondly, as the troops move forward, relief and rehabilitation wou follow as a consumer and continue for period after the close of hostilities. Third domestic stocks would be so low that large amount of the military surplus cou be guided to such outlets, while resumpti of normal medical service and faciliti and the inauguration of new projects a new enterprise, should absorb sizeal Fourthly, it was relative supplies. certain that an important percentage stock would have to be held for emergen requirements. Finally, the balance of wh might otherwise prove to be troubleson surplus could be stepped down from medical to an industrial consumption level and offer but limited competition to tl commercial demand for such product "It would be a happy solution to the prol lem," said the U.S. Government speake "were the manufacturers who filled the Government contracts, directly or indirectly accorded the privilege of re-purchasin any surplus, preferably on a long-terr credit basis, and possibly with a protection clause to allow for deterioration, recondi tioning, and price decline." An alternativ suggestion might be that these manu facturers would be delegated as disposa agents for the Government on a nomina commission basis, as was the case with surplus of thirty million lb. of phenol it the last war. Whatever disposal method was adopted, obviously the Government would be desirous of disturbing markets and channels as little as possible.

#### Back to Normal

In fact the number one problem of government would be to get production back into normal functioning as rapidly as possible, so as to absorb the disbanded man-power. Hence, an industry such as the drug and chemical trade, which would probably be among the least disturbed, would be expected to carry on, and even to

to a production rate in excess of the rary base year 1940. Drug surpluses t be a reality but should not be a t be a reality but should not be a rent to progressive development, prothree plans were followed:-

. Orderly liquidation, including safeguards

ainst speculation.

. Inauguration of more modern plans for icating the public to a greater degree of alth consciousness.

. Promotion of American therapeutic ndards and products throughout the rld.

#### nising the Medical Services

ucating the public to the advantages greater health consciousness could be cipated in as a joint responsibility by profession, research centres, producers distributors, health facilities and ic-service agencies. Merely objecting egislating against, or attempting to natise the promoter of self-medication socialised medicine was not a sensible dure. "If the ethical group cannot see ay clear to facilitate a greater public isition of the fruits of science as needed isualised, those versed in promotion ot and should not be deterred. The cacular and growing demand lardised vitamins, tonics, digestives, nants, alleviants, antiseptics, and many r widely publicised preparations attests is gap in ethical service. Nevertheless, solution to the problem along ethical should be feasible, and when adopted be such a boon to the profession and collaborating industry that the postsurplus would become insignificant. lly, out of the war should emerge an rican drug and pharmaceutical inry internationally recognised as the in the world. Now is the time to olidate and expand our status. . . . in the United States Government are g everything we can think of to perate to this desired end. . . . I ely wish to focus your thoughts on an aggressive cultivation of world kets that, in future years, the American industry will be as potent a factor in maintenance of world peace as was the nan drug industry in an attempt to te world chaos. Within the past month Departments of Commerce and State ted a drive to replace all enemy drug

producers and distributors in Latin America, and before the year is over we hope this plan will be an accomplished fact."

Whether British producers and British Government will be equally ready to seize the post-war opportunity—they have not the same opportunity at present as their U.S. counterparts—depends on the constructive thinking that is being put in by both parties today.

#### RECENT RESEARCH

Acidity of Proflavine Sulphate.—Albert and Gledhill ("Lancet," August 21, p. 238) caution users of proflavine sulphate (the compound in the form of which proflavine is mainly available) against the potentially irritating character of its high degree of acidity (рн 2·5 in 0·1 per cent. solution). They suggest overcoming this drawback by converting the acid salt to the normal at the time of dispensing (e.g. by warming I gm. proflavine sulphate and 0.25 gm. sodium bicarbonate with 40 mils water until dissolved, and diluting to a litre). The resulting I per cent. solution has a pH of 6. The authors also see no reason why neutral salts of proflavine should not be commercially available, and have themselves prepared suitable solutions of the benzoate, benzenesulphonate and salicylate.

Iodine as Water Steriliser.—Renshaw ("Lancet," August 21, p. 237) finds that when I mil of typhoid culture is mixed with 100 mils of ordinary tap water to which an aqueous solution of iodine and potassium iodide (Lugol's solution) has been added to give a proportion of one part of free iodine in 20,000 parts of the water, complete sterilisation is effected within ten minutes. In tests to find the action of iodine against B. coli, B. typhosus, B. paratyphosus A and B, B. dysenteriæ and Vibr. choleræ, a 1:20,000 dilution of iodine was sufficient to effect complete sterilisation within ten minutes of treating the infected water. To compare the relative merits of chlorine and iodine, I mil of a recent 48hour broth culture of V. choloræ was added to distilled water, which with the added antiseptic totalled 100 mils. The volume of iodine solution when added to 100 mils of water corresponding to an ultimate dilution of 1:20,000 was only o'I mil, against 2.5 mils of bleach solution, so that only one twenty-fifth of the volume of iodine solution need be carried for ready and instant use compared with bleach solution.

### **TOILET PREPARATIONS RESTRICTIONS**

The Board of Trade announces that the Toilet Preparations (No. 3) Order (S. R. & O., 1943, No. 1213), which comes into operation on September 1, 1943, is now available. The principal feature of the new Order is that it replaces the quota control by a system of individual licensing of registered manufacturers. The main points to be noted are as follows:—

#### Registered and Unregistered Manufacturers

Registered persons may not manufacture toilet preparations or supply such goods of their own manufacture except under the authority of a licence issued by the Board of Trade. Registered persons need not apply for these licences. The licences will state:—

(a) The premises on which manufacture

may take place.

(b) The total value of toilet preparations which may be supplied during the four months ending with December 31, 1943.

(c) The types of toilet preparations which

the licensee may supply.

(d) The size of the prepacked units in which he must supply these preparations, unless the licence specifically permits them

to be supplied in bulk.

(e) The minimum value of each unit which is to be counted against the licence. Any item may be sold at a lower price than that given in the licence, but the value to be counted against the licence must be that given in the licence. If, however, goods are sold at a higher price than that given in the licence the value must be taken as the selling price.

Suppose a manufacturer is licensed to supply £2,000 worth of lipsticks, and the minimum value of these lipsticks to be counted against this licence is 12s. per dozen. If he charges 12s. per dozen he can supply 40,000 lipsticks and even if he chooses to sell them at 6d. each, he may still supply only 40,000, because for the purpose of his licence he must still count the value of each lipstick as 1s. and not 6d. If on the other hand he sells at 2s. per lipstick it will be 2s. per lipstick which will count against the licence and he will be able to supply only 20,000 lipsticks. The purpose of this method of control is to fix the maximum quantity of toilet preparations of his own manufacture which a manufacturer may supply in a given period.

Unregistered persons who were supplying toilet preparations of their own manufac-

ture on October 1, 1941, may continusupply such goods to a value of £41 13s. a month. All other unregistered perswho were prohibited under the prev Order from supplying goods of their amanufacture, are now also prohibited from manufacturing.

#### Marking of Toilet Preparations

All toilet preparations must be mar on the innermost container with: (i) name and address of the manufacturer of the licensed packer who repacked the and (2) an expression indicating that the are toilet preparations, e.g. face power cleansing lotion; the letters T.P. suffice for this purpose if the name of product given on the container is sufficient. Wholesalers have until 1 vember 30 to clear their existing stocks goods not so marked; retailers are giventil December 31, 1943.

Goods which do not come into the selle possession as toilet preparations may it be sold by him as toilet preparations, it may they be sold to persons whom he is reason to believe require them for use toilet preparations. This provision do not of course apply to the supply of good by the persons who have manufacture.

them.

#### Packing

As before, no person may repack toil preparations which are not of his own man facture without a licence, except in the ca of goods supplied by a retailer on or aft an order from a customer. Special attentic is called to the new provisions by which registered person may (a) pack toil preparations which he has already supplie to another person, (b) use containers which do not belong to him, or which he has a quired from the person to whom he is supplying the packed products.

#### Supply of Materials

Materials for making up into toilet preparations, whether in sets or otherwise, mabe supplied only to authorised manufacturers.

#### Additional Licences

Application may be made to the Board of Trade for the following concessions:—

(a) By registered manufacturers who were making baby powder during the standard period for permission to make extra supplies of baby powder.

By registered manufacturers who have stocks of petroleum products red before January 1, 1943, which they to make up into hair preparations.

By registered manufacturers who to continue to supply powder which had in stock on December 31, 1942, der the present arrangements.

By unregistered manufacturers who stocks of petroleum products in excess re gallons which they acquired before ary 1, 1943, and which they wish to up into hair preparations.

#### leum and Certain Solvents

e manufacture of hair preparations lining petroleum products and of other preparations containing more than art in 200 by weight of certain solvents prohibited after January 31, 1943, by oilet Preparations Order, 1942. Under ew Order the supply of these products be prohibited as follows: (a) Hair rations containing petroleum pro-;; registered persons may not supply goods of their own manufacture except r special licence, and such licences will ally not permit supply after December 943. The supply of these goods by any persons, including wholesalers and lers, is prohibited after February 29, (b) Toilet preparations containing

than one part in 200 by weight of one, etc.: registered persons may not ly these goods of their own manufacexcept under licence, and such licences n no case permit supply after October

te supply of these goods by any r persons, including wholesalers and lers, is prohibited after December 31,

#### ords and Returns

should be noted that (a) unregistered, ell as registered, manufacturers must in re keep separate records of the quantity value of their sales of products manuured by them; (b) registered manufacrs are required to make a return to the rd of Trade showing the quantity and e of their supplies of goods of their own ufacture during the four months ending omber 31, 1943, and thereafter every rter.

#### mpoos

o shampoos are controlled under this er: they are controlled under Orders le by the Ministry of Food.

#### TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," August 11)

"PLIOPLAST"; for surgical bandages (5). By The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1144 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A. 620,097 (Associated).

"HANKIDRIN"; for disinfectants and anti-septics for use on handkerchiefs or on paper or fabric tissues for use as handkerchiefs (5).
By G. W. Taylor, 40 Duncombe Street,
Walkley, Sheffield. 622,578.
"EYLENA"; for pharmaceutical preparations
for the eyes (5). By E. Griffiths Hughes,
Ltd., Peru Street, Adelphi, Salford, Manchester, 622,002

chester. 623,092.
"Cellibon"; for pharmaceutical substances
for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, disinfectants and preparations for destroying weeds and vermin (5). By Cellon Laboratories, Ltd., 380 Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames. 623,285.
"Lilia" with conventional device of lily; for

menstruation appliances (5). By Lilia, Ltd., Paragon Works, Neptune Street, Hull.

623,213 (Associated).
"Temparin"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5). By Herts Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. 623,629.

#### APPLICATION AMENDMENT

According to "The Trade Marks Journal," August 11, 1943, specification No. 622,672, by Antiseptic Products, Ltd., has been altered so as to read: "Analgesic tablets for oral administration."

#### CONVERSION OF SPECIFICATION Section 36 (3) and Rules 6 to 8

To Schedule IV (with amalgamation): No. 69,990 by Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.

#### TEMPORARY SUSPENSION

According to "The Tradé Marks Journal," August 11, 1943, Trade Mark "Decholin," No. 489,836, by Endocrines-Spicer, Ltd., has been temporarily suspended from July 24.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," August 18) "METTARAY"; for photographic chemicals, plates, films and paper (1). By Austin Edwards, Ltd., Coventry Road, Warwick.

623,242 (Associated).
"Sarakan"; for tooth-paste (3). By F. H. G.
Haldwell, Glenholme, 24 Westfields, Rich-

"Mam-sel" in script characters; for laundry washing powders (3). "Modome"; for non-medicated toilet preparations (3). By W. E. Baldwin, Station Approach, Waltham Cross Hartfordshire, 602.0824, 602.0824

W. E. Baldwin, Station Approach, Watham Cross, Hertfordshire. 622,082; 622,233.

"Stex"; for washing preparations for stockings (3). By H. C. Fleischer, 92 Regent Street, London, W.1. 622,704.

"Nomo-odo"; for non-medicated toilet powder (3). By Lewis (Import & Export), Ltd., 38 Great Portland Street, London, W.I. 623,360.

### ITALY AS DRUG SOURCE

Now that the Allies have reached a conclusion in Sicily, and are increasing their pressure on the mainland of Italy, they will be depriving the Germans of some raw materials they can ill afford to do without. Italy is not a source of a great variety of drugs, but is in the position of being rich in one or two minerals that are scarce in the rest of the world, and of cultivating one or two plant varieties that yield oils of outstanding quality.

#### Sicilian Sulphur

The first of the Italian drugs to be liberated is sulphur, which is plentiful in the volcanic regions of Sicily, as well as in Calabria in the "toe" of Italy, and farther north in the Romagna district centred round the port of Ravenna on the northern Adriatic coast. There is certainly no Italian monopoly of sulphur, which is to be found in widely scattered localities throughout the world. But with a production in 1938 of 2,717,445 long tons (rock, crude fused and crude ground) Italy's production exceeded that of the United States of America (2,397,082 long tons, crude and by-product sulphur) in 1938. In the two preceding years production from these two sources was about equal, and each was over sixteen times that of the British Empire and Palestine. Sicily the sulphur is obtained from the crude ore by melting it in a kiln either by setting fire to a portion of the material or by external heating. The molten sulphur is run off into moulds constructed of damp wood. It still carries impurities, and is purified by distilling from iron pots, condensing in a stone chamber either as "flowers" of sulphur or as a liquid which is cast in cylindrical moulds as roll sulphur. It can hardly be contended that the loss of Sicilian sulphur will be vital to German industry, but another natural product of the island, lemon oil, is of such value that its loss to the German army and civilian population will be keenly felt. Its ultimate utilisation by the Allies will be no less keenly welcomed.

#### Sicilian Lemon

By reason of its quality Sicilian lemon has long been held in the highest esteem in this country and even in the United States, itself a producer of lemon oil. So far as this country is concerned the Californian oil was increasing in popularity in the years before the war. Its price was,

of course, attractive to buyers, and on the score of quality it was gai ground. Nevertheless, it is doubtful ther the Sicilian product would have ousted from pride of place had it not for the war, and difficulties in ship have, in fact, resulted in Californiar also being almost entirely beyond the rof British consumers. From the follow table of exports (in kilos) of Sicilian le oil in 1937 and 1938 it will be seen that United States was herself a not inconsi able buyer, though, of course, well be the United Kingdom.

	1937	193
Australia	9,571	0
France	44,549	9,4 41,2
Holland United Kingdom	16,038	48,3 16,6
United States of America	91,706 43,517	34,7
Italian Africa Elsewhere	445 23,019	23,5

The shipments of Sicilian lemon oil 1937-38 to this country were especi high, actually exceeding production those years. Thus the average amo exported in each of the two years 304,000 kilos, although production was o 221,260 kilos in 1937 and 267,000 in 19 Besides indicating that buyers in country were at that time stocking against a possible emergency, the also illustrates a property of the oil explains its greater popularity ame Italian growers over, for example, ora-oil. This property is its keeping quali which enables any surplus production it given year to be held in reserve un demand catches up with supply. In p the distinctive quality of the Sicilian derives from the method by which it obtained from the fruits. The small fru ("throw-outs") are the ones chiefly e ployed in the production of essential and the process of extraction has remain unchanged despite the use of mode machine methods in other producti centres such as the United States a Algeria. Pulp is separated from peel means of a hemispherical spoon after t lemon has been cut in two. The peels a expressed upon coarse sponges by a tu of the wrist of an experienced man or 1 a simple lever. The advantages of t

od are that it yields an oil scarcely red by the xanthophyll of the peel, ally free from water, and rich in yde. Enzyme action is at a minimum, reshness and aroma are preserved. To frica Korps Italian lemons must have invaluable in preventing avitaminoand if rumour is even partly correct

present diet of opulation of the is not so rich tamins that the is material can sily spared.

Sicilian y is centred on na, with suby production es at Palermo which port, intally, supplies he United States chiefly sent in lays before the and Catania, all of them towns n were frequententioned in the nuniqués ral Eisenhower's quarters.

#### prian Bergamot

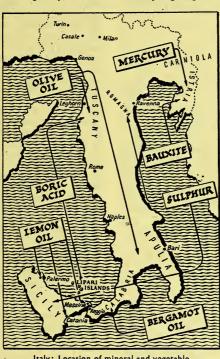
bssing to the land, the Allied so will, assuming land in Calabria, be in lemon-progg country, but il that assumes greater importonthe mainland of the Messina

ts is bergamot, which is to all intents and oses a Calabrian monopoly. Although oses of bergamot oil will have no effect he outcome of the war, its loss to hany will not be without piquancy use it is the most characteristic ingresof eau de Cologne, of which the two universally known brands still emafrom the Rhineland city. The centre bergamot oil is Reggio, mainland inus of the Messina ferry, and it is reted that the town has already been usted by Italian troops.

#### an Boric Acid

ssing from the foot of Italy through olive groves of Calabria and Apulia, nvading troops will next reach important mineral country in Tuscany; they have already occupied the Lipari Islands situate to the north of Sicily. In both places they will be in boric-acid-producing territory. For commercial purposes the chief source of this raw material is a group of communes in Tuscany. Here, in a desolate stretch of country, springs of boiling water and jets

of hot vapours spurt from fissures in the ground (soffioni) or beneath muddy lakes (lagoni). The vapours have a boric acid content usually below I per cent., and extraction is carried out in a series of basins constructed over the vents, water passing by gravitation from one to an-The heated gases soon raise the water in the first to boiling point, and it remains in contact with them for twentyfour hours before passing to the next. The liquor in the final basin of the series contains about 2 per cent. boric acid. is evaporated in shallow lead-lined pans, again by means of the vapours, until at a crystallising concentration. Purification is effected by recrystallisation of the resultant product.



Italy: Location of mineral and vegetable drug sources

#### Carniolan Quicksilver

Not until they have occupied the remote north-eastern territory of Italy—the Istrian peninsula-will the Allied troops be in a position to deny to Germany the most valuable mineral of all: mercury. metal is vital to the armaments industries, and the Italian partner in the Spanish-Italian quicksilver monopoly (Mercurio Europeo) produced more than 50 per cent. of the total output of the combine during the years 1936, 1937, 1938, as will be seen from the table to be found on the next page, which gives exports in lb. of the three principal producing countries at that time: Italy, Spain and the United States of America.

The value to this country of this metal is suggested by the advance in prices that took place between the commencement of

Mercury producer	1936	1937	1938
Italy Spain	3,247,620	4,868,000 3,200,000	5,073,000 3,200,000
United States of America		1,254,608	

the war and the imposition of a Government control in May 1941. From £16 10s. per bottle in August 1939 the price jumped to £16 16s. on September 2 of that year when, after war had been declared, all prices were temporarily withdrawn. On September 23 quotations were again made, but only in terms of U.S. dollars, the figure being \$86, or approximately £21 10s. Within six or seven weeks the price advanced to \$110, and by December 23 the only available quotation was \$150 f.o.b. Mediterranean port (no ex-store quotations). On February 13, 1940, the London quotation was \$207, and when next quoted in sterling in mid-April, quicksilver had advanced in price to £51 8s. 6d. The peak price was reached in July at £54 10s., a price which prevailed until December 14, 1940, after which the figure gradually receded to £48, the price at which it was fixed by the Control applied, as already stated, in May 1941. It need not be assumed that loss of the Italian mercury production to Germany will be crippling, for it must be anticipated that supplies will be available to her from a friendly if neutral Spain. But there is no doubt that every effort will be made to hold the Istrian mines at all costs, not only to conserve her own supplies but also to withhold them from the Allies.

One other Istrian mineral, bauxite, is worth mention for a somewhat analogous reason. Since the collapse of France, the heaviest producer of bauxite, this country has felt acutely the loss of access to this aluminium ore. Germany was herself far less dependent on France, but doubtless placed a high importance on depriving this country of the French ore. The Italian bauxite deposits, if and when they fall into Allied hands, will go some way towards equalising the supply position and depriving Germany of her advantage in this respect.

#### Citrates and Tartrates

In the past Italy has held a dominating position in the commerce of citric acid by virtue of holding 90 per cent. of the

naturally-occurring calcium citrate in le world. Of recent years her hold has challenged by material produced t a fermentation process from sugar, ar 1dustry largely stimulated by Italian m that tended to over-exploit the advant of her virtual monopoly. The chief so of the calcium citrate within the It; borders was in Sicily. It was under control of the Camera Agrumaria, Mes In the 'eighties of the last century mo this was exported unchanged, and early tempts by the Italians (1884) to mani ture citric acid met with little suc In 1912 only one factory for citric manufacture existed in Sicily. This wa Palermo. The following year Ger interests founded the Fabricca Chir Arenella at Palermo, and this was r fortunate. During the war of 1914-1 passed under Italian control. The pro of producing citric acid by fermenta commenced in 1923 in the United St and within a few years the quantitie calcium citrate exported from America Britain were serious enough to challe the Sicilian industry. In 1927 the Ita Government placed an embargo on export of calcium citrate from Sic hoping by this means to capture the ci acid industry. In 1928 the whole indus was reorganised and put under a comr sales organisation: the Consorzio Itali Fabbriche Acida Citrica. Manufacture centred at the Arenella factory alrea referred to, and at the Sada-Bosurgi wo at Messina. These moves failed to stop growing importation into Britain of Am can material and later two British ma facturers (Kemball, Bishop & Co., Lt and John & E. Sturge, Ltd.) started exploit the fermentation process in t country. Thus further threatened, Italian producers entered into an agreem (the International Citric Acid Agreeme with manufacturers in Britain, Fran Belgium and Czechoslovakia to apporti supplies on an approved basis. Gre Britain was about that time easily t largest buyer, as will be seen from t following figures for exports in quintals citric acid from Italy in the first fo months of 1935 to principal destination Great Britain, 1,746; Argentina, 95 Holland, 524; Germany, 434; India, 42 Spain, 415. Comparative production was in 1935:

United States . . 10,493,068 lb. Italy (exports) . . 3,680,000 lb. or

 ter the outbreak of the present war the sh Government prohibited importation tric acid, while British makers underthat consumers should not go short, uction by that time was in excess of

estic consumption.

rning to cream of tartar, one is cond with a chemical of which the world's st sources are French. Italy, however, considerable producer of wines, and fore possesses the raw materials for a of tartar manufacture in important tities. Evidence given at a Board of e inquiry under the Safeguarding of stries Act (see C. & D., 1922, I, 58)

was, nevertheless, that "imports from Italy were relatively small until we had to avail ourselves of her source of supply during the war." Like the wine industry itself, cream of tartar production is general in many parts of Italy. Important centres are at Bari in the "heel" of Italy, Casale Monferrato in Piedmont, and Milan. In this country, domestic production is by no means self-sufficient even in war-time, and in 1942 the Ministry of Food had to announce that both cream of tartar and tartaric acid supplies were limited, and that further stocks were not likely to be available to the baking industry.

#### CASE FOR U.S. PHARMACY CORPS

ers of the pharmaceutical profession e United States of America presented case for a Pharmacy Corps in the Army before the Committee on Mili-Affairs of the House of Representatives arch 2. The functions of such a corps I be "the purchase, storage, shipment, ardisation, compounding and ng of drugs and medicines for the d forces and to elevate the standard armaceutical service in the Army to igh level maintained by the profession vil life." Pharmacy's spokesmen exed the educational requirements that uard the civilian practice of pharmacy, asting them with the present Army m of delegating certain pharmaceutical s to physicians, training men in y-day courses to perform other phar-utical tasks, and failing to utilise and rly recognise the services of registered nacists. Dr. Kendig, representing the ican Pharmaceutical Association and bodies, summarised the case as:-

diers in the Army are not accorded the protection in the use of drugs that they receive as civilians.

Pharmacy Corps Bill provides the inery whereby the present hazards to

rs would be eliminated.

establishment of a Pharmacy Corps in egular Army would release physicians, ons, dentists and veterinary surgeons from pharmaceutical duties as they are now ming to attend to the services for which are educated.

Pharmacy Corps would not present the administrative problems, and the cost e taxpayers, if any, would be negligible e face of the financial savings that might pected.

pectea.

#### nicians with Insufficient Training

an Kendig showed, from the Army's es, that, of the pharmacists needed to

serve an Army of 7,500,000, only 9,975 could be expected through the call-up; pharmacy technicians, therefore, would have to be trained in Army schools during 1943. This meant, he observed, that 26 per cent. of the individuals rendering pharmaceutical services in the Army by the end of 1943 would be men of insufficient training, who would not be permitted to compound and dispense drugs and medicines to civilians in any state in the Union. He continued that, of seventy reports received from men in the service, sixty-two revealed that men with ninety days' pharmaceutical training were performing duties that would not be permitted in crvil life under state pharmacy laws, and thirty-three stated that the individual actually in charge of the pharmaceutical work was a ninety-day technician or some other unqualified person. He answered those who state that there is little compounding and dispensing in the Army and that most drugs are put up in tablet form the labels of which any intelligent boy can read," by asking the Committee to study the contents of the Army drug supply schedule. "You will find listed every narcotic, potent, and dangerous drug used by the physician in the treatment of disease," he said. intelligent boy might be able to read the labels, but the names would be meaningless to him.

#### 18,000 Prescriptions a Month

"Actually, the Medical Pharmacy Corps at Scott Field fills over 18,000 prescriptions a month for major and minor illness . . . despite the fact that this post has one of the best health records in the entire country. That amount of prescriptions calls for 425 gallons of liquids, 120 pounds of ointments and 15,000 capsules."

#### TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils reprote the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not in lemarine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergy.

#### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, August 25

According to reports to hand this week conditions in all markets continue steady, with business varying from decidedly quiet to a fair demand, the latter comment referring to a limited range of products. It is pointed out that there would be a good deal more business moving if supplies of the many wanted materials were more freely available.

In the Pharmaceutical Chemicals section the advances in Gallic, Pyrogallic and Tannic acids noted last week are firmly held, while there has been no further change in the reduced prices of Cream of Tartar and Tartaric acid noted last week.

#### Crude Drugs

Conditions in the CRUDE DRUG markets are by no means lifeless, although the volume of business passing is certainly limited. The obstacle to better trade is. of course, the lack of normal supplies of a fairly extensive range of products, and in a number of cases the markets have long since been cleared of stocks and there are no signs forthcoming that fresh supplies are likely to arrive in the near future. Throughout there is a steady tone as regards values, and any changes that may take place in the near future will probably be to rather higher rates. There would be plenty of business for Cape Aloes at full prices if adequate stocks were available, and the position is aggravated by the lack of shipment offers. With practically no spot supplies of CASCARA SAGRADA offering, the market is nominal and there is nothing at present offering from origin. The slightly better demand reported last week for Ergor has fallen off, and this may be due to the fact that most of the material available is not in good condition. There has been more inquiry for Matto Grosso IPECACU-ANHA, but the chief difficulty in doing business is the very limited supplies on hand. Modest arrivals of the Minas product are reported. Spot holders report a better demand for most grades of RHUBARB, and prices are well maintained. Prices for other products in this section continue unchanged, and the markets generally are rather featureless in tone.

#### Controlled Essential Oils

We publish as a special section official list of controlled prices to consure of a number of American Lease-Lend Empire oils. The conditions of sale are indicated. It should be noted that controlled prices for the oils mentioned not in any way relate to "free" oils may be on the market. Holders of stocks which are outside the controlling to the prices of Goods Act as registry to the control continue at liberty to sell them at materials prices provided, of course, they do infringe the Prices of Goods Act as registre amount of profit they make on substiness outside the control continuently generally restricted supplies now available.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Quoted steadily at 2s. per lb. for crystals; powder 2s. 6d.

ALLOBARBITONE.—Makers' price is uncharat 60s, per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—British manufacture quotations are at the reduction recorded week at 262s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. disco

ETHERS (METHYLATED).—Winchester qu are priced at the following rates per lb.: o is.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; o·725, is.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.; o·730, is. 50·725, is.  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.; o·725 (triply rectified), 2s. o·720, is.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d.; o·717, 2s.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.; o·720 (B not for anæsthesia), is. iod.

ETHYL MORPHINE.—Prices per oz. for si quantities are as follows: Alkaloid.—\frac{1}{2} 518.; 1 0z., 488. 6d.; 2 0z., 478.; 3 0z., 468. 4 0z., 468. Hydrochloride.—\frac{1}{2} 0z., 4 1 0z., 408. 6d.; 2 0z., 398.; 3 0z., 388. 4 0z., 388.

DIAMORPHINE.—Prices per oz. for sr quantities are as follows: Alkaloid.—\frac{1}{2}\$ 54s.; 1 0z., 51s. 6d.; 2 0z., 50s.; 3 0z., 49s. 1 40z., 49s. Hydrochloride.—\frac{1}{2}0z., 49s.; 1 46s. 6d.; 2 0z., 45s.; 3 0z., 44s. 3d.; 4 0z., 4

Gallic acid.—Price is steady at the advarecorded last week at 9s. to 10s. per lb., accoing to quantity.

GLYCERIN.—Prices per cwt. for small qu tittes are as follows: 56-lb. tin, 99s.; 14 tin, 105s., subject to 2½ per cent. discou twenty-eight days.

GUAIACOLS.—Prices of CRYSTALS and Cabonate unchanged at from 14s. to 15s. per

MANDELIC ACID.—MANDELATES are quoted follows: Sodium and Calcium—4 oz., 8 and I lb., 22s. per lb.; 4 lb., 20s. 3d.; 7 l 18s. 6d.; 14 lb. (in 7-lb. packages), 16s. 9 28 lb. (in 7-lb. packages), 15s. per lb., I

and I lb., IIs. 9d. per lb.; 4 lb., Ios. 9½d.; b., 9s. 10d.; I4 lb. (in 7-lb. packages), I1½d.; 28 lb. (in 7-lb. packages), 7s. IId. lb. net. Packages extra and returnable.

ERCURY IODIDES. — The following are ers' prices per lb.: RED, less than 7 lb., 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 2os. 2d.; not less 1 14 lb., 19s. 8d. GREEN, less than 7 lb., 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 26s. 2d.; not less 14 lb., 25s. 8d. Yellow, less than 7 lb., 27s. 7d.; not less than 7 lb., 27s. 7d.; not less 1 14 lb., 27s. 1d. net, carriage paid.

ORPHINE.—Makers' prices per oz. for small plies are as follows: Alkaloid, ½ oz., 53s.; 20, 50s. 6d.; 2 0z., 49s.; 3 0z., 48s. 3d.; 48s. Hydrochloride, ½ 0z., 43s. 9d.; 4, 48s. 3d.; 2 0z., 39s. 9d.; 3 0z., 39s.;

., 38s. 9d.

HENOLPHTHALEIN.—Makers' quotations are ty at the following levels: less than 7 lb., d. per lb.; 7 lb., 4s. 5d.; 14 lb., 4s. 4d.; 1, 4s. 3d.; 1 cwt., 4s. 2d.

LOCARPINE.—Quotations per oz. are as ws: Base, I oz., 27s.; 4 oz., 26s. 6d.; z., 26s.; Hydrochloride, I oz., 21s. 3d.; ., 20s. 9d.; 25 oz., 20s. 3d.; NITRATE, I oz., 6d.; 4 oz., 18s.; 25 oz., 17s. 6d.

PROGALLIC ACID.—Values are maintained at advance recorded last week. New rates are ollows: Crystals, 1 cwt., 17s. 9d. per lb.; phows: CRYSTALS, I cwt., 178. 9d. per 10.; b., 18s. 3d., 28 lb., 18s. 9d., all net; 14 lb., 9d.; 7 lb., 20s. 9d.; less than 7 lb., 21s. 9d., ess. 2½ per cent. discount. Resublimed, tt, 20s. 6d. per lb.; 56 lb., 21s.; 28 lb., 9d., all net; 14 lb., 23s.; 7 lb., 24s. 3d.; than 7 lb., 25s. 6d., all less 2½ per cent. NTONIN.—Home-trade prices are as fol-: 10 kilos and over, £62; not less than 5 ; £63; 2-4 kilos, £64; 1 kilo, £65; 500 us, £66; 250 grams, £67; 100 grams, £68; than 100 grams, £69 per kilo. Carriage paid nited Kingdom.

DIUM BENZOATE.—In fair supply at 2s. 9d.

s. per lb., according to quantity.

DIUM SALICYLATE.—Makers' prices per lb. quantities of 28 lb.-1 cwt. are as follows tainers in brackets): 2s. 11½d. (1-lb.); 10d. (4-lb.); 2s. 9d. (7-lb.); 2s. 8½d. b.); 2s. 8d. (28-lb.). Prices net one month. JLPHANILAMIDE.—Current prices range from 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity, ower figure being for half to one-ton lots.

ANNIC ACID (LEVIS EX ETHER).—Prices are dy at the advance recorded last week,

o 10s. per lb.

ARTARIC ACID, B.P. CRYSTAL.—Makers' continues at the recent reduction to rad. per lb., less 5 per cent. Cream of the radius of the cwt., less 21 per cent.

ERPINEOL.—May be had for medicinal use

om 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.

ANILLIN.—Makers' prices are steady, as ws: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, 5 cwt., 22s. 6d. lb.; 1 cwt., 22s. 9d.; 56 lb., 23s.; less 56 lb., 23s. 3d.

#### Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Very little business passing. Kobe No. 1 may still be had by approved buyers for bacteriological use at 65s. to 70s. per lb.

ALDES.—The Cape product continues in very short supply and at firm values. Spot price would not be less than 80s. per cwt., but most holders are reported to be asking 82s. 6d. Curacao continues to be in poor request and prices are unchanged.

Antimony.—Supply and price position unchanged with available production reserved for essential use. English minimum 99 per cent. regulus is quoted steady on spot at £120 per ton, delivered; 70 per cent. crude, for the home trade, £100 per ton, delivered.

Balsams.—Tolu is unchanged and firm, the price remaining steady at 13s. 6d. per lb.; Canada, unchanged at 10s. 3d.; Peru, 8s. 6d.; Copaiba is not quoted and appears to be off the

Belladonna.—Indian leaf is offered steadily at from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb., according to test. Indian root, from 4s. to 4s. 6d., also according

Benzoin.—Fair quality Sumatra block is steady on spot at £22 10s. per cwt. "Free" almonds, £32, ex store. Supplies are reserved for the manufacture of B.P. preparations.

Buchu.—No supplies of either ovals or rounds are offered at present.

Camphor.—Supplies of both synthetic and natural imported by the Ministry of Supply are available for distribution to approved users. Re-sale prices for quantities under 7 lb. are awaited.

CARDAMOMS.—Quiet conditions still obtain. Aleppy seed may be had on spot at 6s. 6d. per lb., with Aleppy greens at 5s. 6d. per lb., and split seed at the same price.

Cascara sagrada.—Supplies continue to be lacking and a good inquiry is on the market. Prices nominal. There are no offers from origin.

CHAULMOOGRA.—Hydnocarpus oil, is. 3d. per lb., in bond Liverpool.

Chillies.—Mombasa is quoted on spot at 120s. per cwt., but no other varieties are offered.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar unchanged at 1s. 5d. per lb. on spot; second grade, to arrive, 1od. per lb. c.i.f., sellers.

Cocoa butter.—Except when sales are made under licence the maximum official price is 1s. 5½d. per lb., ex factory or warehouse.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—The maximum selling price under Ministry of Food Order is 49s. per cwt.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Portuguese leaves spot may be obtained at 135s. per cwt.; Englishgrown leaves steady at 2s. 6d. per lb.

Dragon's Blood.—Dull Zanzibar drop, spot, £21 per cwt.; no other varieties are available.

ELEMI.—No. 1 gum, in small compass on . spot, is quoted at 330s, to 340s, per cwt.

Ergot.—A modest inquiry is reported but users find it difficult to locate satisfactory material. Some wormy Portuguese material is available at about 5s. per lb.

GALANGAL ROOT.—Quoted at 95s. per cwt., in bond Liverpool.

Gum acacia.—Market is dull and unchanged: spot price of Kordofan cleaned sorts at 95s. per cwt.; bleached, for shipment, 140s., c.i.f. Some cleaned Talha is still available at 55s. per cwt., landed terms.

Henbane leaves.—Indian leaves are quoted on spot at between 250s. and 300s. per cwt., according to test. Russian leaves, to approved buyers, 3s. 6d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—The volume of business passing has been steady this week. Spot supplies continue scarce with any available Matto Grosso worth 22s. per lb.; Minas B.P., 18s. 6d., as to seller; under B. P. standard, 17s. to 17s. 6d. per lb., according to test. Small landings of this sort are reported. Current prices of Ext. IPECAC. LIQ. are as follows: Winchesters, B.P., 1932, under three, 30s. 6d. per lb.; three and under six, 30s.; six and under twelve, 29s. 6d.; twelve and over, 29s. B.P., 1914, under three, 28s. 6d.; three and under six, 28s.; six and under twelve, 27s. 6d.; twelve and over, 27s. per lb.; all prices quoted are on a net basis.

JABORANDI.—Spot supplies are limited; price would be 60s. per cwt., ex store.

JALAP.—Brazilian root testing 16 per cent. is offered on spot at 105s. per cwt., and 13 per cent. at 95s.

Kamala.—Small supplies of material testing 5 per cent. ash are offered on spot at the unchanged price of is. 9d. per lb.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Russian root is available to approved buyers at 75s. per cwt. Anatolian natural, spot, 90s. per cwt., also to approved buyers.

MENTHOL.—Market is steady but on the quieter side with the price for spot supplies steady at 115s. per lb.

MERCURY.—Prices are controlled between £68 ios. and £69 i5s. per bottle, for quantities of over 7 lb.

Myrrh.—About £20 per cwt. would be required on spot for good-quality Aden sorts, but pickings may be had at half that price.

Nutmegs.—West Indian, spot, wormy and broken, is. 7d. per lb.; sound unassorted, is. 10d.

Nux vomica.—Cochin, washed and garbled, can be bought on spot at 42s. 6d. per cwt.; Cocanada, spot, 37s. 6d. Shipment, Cocanada, 32s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Orange peel.—Good-quality thin-cut, on spot, would be worth 4s. 3d. per lb., with darkish a few pence less. Bitter quarters, spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.

Papain.—Nominal on spot at 17s. 6d. per lb.

Peppers.—Maximum prices of whole, not picked over or cleaned, on sale to processors,

are at is. 4d. per lb. for white, and is. per for black, both duty paid.

PIMENTO.—Spot sellers at is. 9d. per I shipment, unquoted.

Podophyllum.—Untested material quot on spot at 95s. per cwt.; shipment, 72s. 6 c.i.f.

PSYLLIUM SEED.—Spot values for Ind seed are steady at is. 3d. per lb., ex store. O small occasional business passing.

Quillaia Bark.—Crushed or cut bark, sp 100s. per cwt.; natural, afloat, 75s., c.i.f.

Rhubarb.—A fair consuming demand reported with spot business passing in roug round at from 8s. per lb., according to quantiflat high-dried, rough-coat, 8s. to 8s. 3 slightly wormy, 8s. Supplies are now at a volow level. Shensi pickings, ros.

SAPONIN.—Spot price is steady at 7s. 6d. lb., ex store.

Seeds.—These commodities continued to record. Current, rates are as follor Coriander.—Indian, 92s. to 92s. 6d., per c Cumin.—Maltese, spot, 122s. 6d.; Indi 112s. 6d. Dill.—160s., ex wharf Glasgow; 17, ex wharf London. Fennel.—Nominal at Genugreek.—May be had at 82s. 6d. M Tard.—Controlled prices unchanged.

Senna.—No change in values to report. is understood the import scheme is being devoped and that licences may be issued in the distant future. Alexandrian pods, medit 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.; Tinnevelly pods, ha picked, 11d. to 1s. 5d.; ordinary grade, 1 to 11d.; manufacturing, 6d. to 7½d. Alex drian leaves, broken, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Tin velly leaves, No. 1, 9d. to 1od.; No. 2, 7d. 7½d.; No. 3, 5½d. to 6d.

SQUILL.—Steady. Portuguese, spot, 8os. cwt.; Indian, 72s. 6d.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Indian leaves, spot, would be worth 95s. per cwt., ex store.

STROPHANTHUS.—100 per cent. Kombé s may be obtained from dealers at 10s. 6d. per la a lower price would be accepted for lar quantities.

TRAGACANTH.—A quiet market at stee prices. The principal medium grades priced at follows: No. 1, white, £130 per cw No. 2, white, £15; No. 3, white, £102; No white, £83; pale leaf, £73; amber leaf, £ dark amber, £50; brown leaf, £45; red-abrown leaf, £38; red leaf, from £32; hog light, from £17; woody and dark, £12.

TURMERIC.—Extremely quiet with practice no inquiry; sound-quality Madras finger wo be worth 6os. per cwt. on the spot, and worr half-a-crown less.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot quotations for Ind are steady at 95s. per cwt., ex store.

Waxes,—Bees',—Through Association Merchant Distributors of Beeswax only. C. NAUBA.—Firm. Fatty grey and chalky gr spot, 430s.; Primeira, 530s. per cwt.

#### ssential and Expressed Oils

Anise (STAR).—Any available small lots are mly held with prices up to 70s. per lb. being ted by holders.

BAY.—Any available small spot supplies uld be worth approximately 12s. 6d. per lb. BOIS DE ROSE.—Small quantities, if available spot, would be worth about 47s. per lb.

AJUPUT.—Dealers would require about 15s. lb. for any available small spot stocks.

INNAMON LEAF.—Offered on spot at the unnged price of 15s. 6d. per lb.

TRONELLA.—Continues in good inquiry. a oil is quoted at about 25s. per lb., and lon in the region of 21s. 6d.

LOVE.—English distillers' prices for B.P. remain at 14s. per lb.; imported oil would

cheaper according to grade.

oconut.—Fixed prices for bulk supplies are follows: Refined deodorised, £49 per ton; and hardened deodorised, £53, naked ex ks.

ottonseed.—Prices for bulk supplies are d at the following levels: Refined edible, £57 ton; refined deodorised, £58 per ton; h naked ex works.

UCALYPTUS.—Small quantities of oil containfrom 70 to 75 per cent. cineole are offered at ut 6s. 6d. per lb., on spot.

ERANIUM.—Genuine North African, in small pass, may be had at approximately 85s. os. per lb.

INGER.—English-distilled oil is worth aptimately 90s. per lb.

ingergrass.—Steady on spot at 22s. 6d. lb.; available supplies are small.

EMONGRASS.—Spot holders would require 15s. to 16s. per lb.

UTMEG.—Oil from West Indian nutmegs may ad, on spot, at about 42s. per lb.

ALM KERNEL.—Controlled price is £49 per naked ex works, for refined deodorised, £53 per ton for hardened refined deodorised. ATCHOULI.—Spot price of any available lies of good-quality oil would be in the on of 75s. per lb.

ENNYROYAL.—Spot, if available, would be h from 40s. to 45s. per lb.

PPERMINT.—Some business is reported ing in odd lots of Chinese oil at 102s. 6d. to per lb.

Extremely short on spot; the would be about 25s. per lb.

PESEED.—Controlled price of bulk supplies changed at 60s. per ton, naked ex works.

DSEMARY.—Any available small spot supwould be worth about 16s. per lb.

IKE.—Spot, if available, around 32s. 6d.

IYME.—In short supply; high-grade oil d fetch about 25s. per lb.

TIVERT.—Spot, about 953. per lb.

#### Controlled Essential Oils

We have been given the following information by the Secretaries to the Advisory Committee on Essential Oils Control. The following are the controlled prices to consumers for the American and Empire oils indicated, in original packages, free delivered to buyer's warehouse. Where broken bulk occurs necessitating re-packing, the agreed margins which have been fixed and which appear in Circular No. 1, paragraph 2, are additional to the prices set out below. Lease-Lend Oils (American)—

			S.	d.		
Cold pressed le	mon	 	18	101	per	· lb.
Distilled lemon	n	 	14	4	,,	,,
Peppermint		 	36	4	,,	,,
Grapefruit		 	18	2	,,	,,
Sassafras		 	ΙI	$I^{\frac{1}{2}}$	,,	,, .
Caraway		 	20	$4\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,
Wormseed		 	15	0	,,	,,
			(pl	us pi	urch	ase
				ta	ıx)	
Cedarwood		 	3	I	per	lb.

Oils from Empire sources—

It is understood that the additional prices for repacked smaller quantities: than original drums are as follows: For oils packed in 1-cwt. drums, 1s. per lb. extra; in 56-lb. drums, 1s. 3d. per lb. extra; in 28-lb. tins in cases, 1s. 6d. per lb. extra; in 14-lb. tins in cases, 1s. 9d. per lb. extra. The drums and wooden cases must be returned and allowances of 1os. 6d. for 1-cwt. drums; 6s. 6d. for 56-lb. drums; 4s. for 28-lb. cases; and 3s. for 14-lb. cases will be made.

A Good Shilling's Worth.—The first consignment of the C. & D. Price List of Medicinal Proprietaries sold over the Chemist's Counter has been sold dispatched, and a second delivery is now meeting a brisk demand. Tons of obsolete price lists issued by firms have thus been released for salvage. The C. & D. Price List is arranged alphabetically, and gives in tabulated form the trade price and purchase tax per dozen and the inclusive retail price for each product. The list is up to date, and copies are on sale from the Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, price one shilling, post free.

Answers to Quiz No. 9.—The answers to the questions given on p. 210 are:—1. In 1582, in "Kreuterbuch," by Adam Lonicera. 2. Thenard, 1818. 3. Collodium belladonnæ, B.P.C. 4. Sumbul, from Ferula Sumbul. 5. Conf. guaiac. co., B.P.C. 6. Bismuth and iodoform paste. 7. Limousin, 1873. 8. Lead carbonate. 9. 1907. 10. He rescued Alexander Şelkirk (Robinson Crusoe), 1769.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Disclosure of Formula.—C. D. S.—In our opinion the rosemary hair wash label is printed in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of the substance for the prevention or treatment of a human ailment, namely, dandruff or scurf. Whether the remainder of the paragraph concerned would come within the above definition is perhaps open to question, but we think by inference that it does, particularly when read in conjunction with the directions; consequently we consider you should disclose the formula.

Disinfestation of Valuable Woodwork.— H. McG.—A preparation that appears to satisfy all the conditions met with in treating antique or valuable woodwork is made according to the following formula:—

> Orthodichlorbenzene ... 91 Castile soap ... ... 7 Cedarwood oil ... ... 2

The mixture does not discolour even light-coloured wood. It is neither highly inflammable nor dangerous to use, and its odour is not objectionable. The wood is thoroughly dusted before treatment, and the insecticide applied carefully, no crevices or joints being overlooked. Control of death-watch or furniture beetles is dependent on the thoroughness with which the insecticide is applied, and is best secured by re-treatment at intervals. An alternative formula is:—

 Zinc or barium oleate
 3

 Cedarwood oil
 3

 Soap
 1

 Paraffin wax
 10

 Water
 83

To this a volatile poison such as dichlorbenzene is added.

Diet for Expectant Mothers.—E.W.— Present-day medical opinion is overwhelmingly against attempting to ease childbirth by restricting the mother's diet to reduce the size of the infant. The attempt is made to ensure normal labour by correct nutrition. According to a paper read before the Nutrition Society in London earlier in the year, the only war-time dietary shortages likely to react on pregnant women are of animal protein, calcium and phosphorus, vitamin D and ascorbic acid, but no actual evidence of untoward effects of shortage had been forthcoming. The best advice you can give your customer is probably, therefore, to secure as varied and wellbalanced a diet as she can. The demands on calcium and phosphorus are particularly heavy during pregnancy, and preparation containing them can hardly fail to 1 beneficial.

Gardening Books for a Pharmacist. F. H. W.—Probably more than one books. ·would be required to provide all the information you want. A useful work "The Gardener's Enquire Within" 1 Macself (W. H. L. Collingridge, Ltd 2-10 Tavistock Street, London, W.C. price about 7s. 6d.). This is alphabetical arranged and well illustrated. Another bod which gives rather more detail and includ a section on elementary botany, greenhou and other constructional work, togeth with a monthly calendar of operations, "The Encyclopædia of Gardening" b Walter P. Wright (J. M. Dent & Son Ltd., 10-13 Bedford Street, London, W.C.2 The price of this work, which is again alphabetically arranged, and contains wealth of material, is 15s. in the standau edition, but we believe the work all appeared in the popular-priced Everyma library. The subject of vegetable growing is ably dealt with by the editor of the "Smallholder" in "Vegetable Growing (C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., Southampte Street, London, W.C.2, price 2s. 6d.).

Liquid Powders.-Zinc Stearate in N. W.—The virtue of stearate is the ligh ness of the powders and their matt coverag A wetting agent can be used with th stearate alone to reduce the water resistance but its real value is a barrier powder again: water-soluble deleterious substances. formula, if made up with 10 minims of ex quill. liq. and water triturated into a crear with zinc stearate alone, and the other powders then incorporated and made u to quantity with the other ingredients, a fine suspension, but owing to the difference in density of the powders the lighter stearat ultimately floats to the top as a scum. easily shakes up and is not unsightly i appearance. Any suspending agent woul defeat the object of the liquid powder. W suggest you replace the zinc stearate wit mag. carb. levis. The coverage is as good but if you want a water-repellant then it not so good.

CLOSED ON SATURDAYS.—Advertisers an subscribers are reminded that owing to we conditions the Head Office of The Chemis and Druggist, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.a is closed on Saturdays until further notice Urgent instructions relating to advertising an subscriptions should be sent to the C. & D. 17 Argyle Street, Bath, Somerset.





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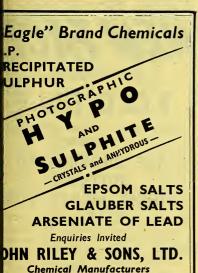
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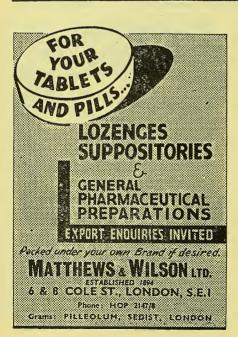
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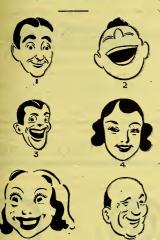
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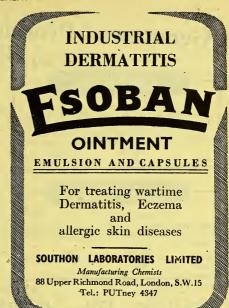
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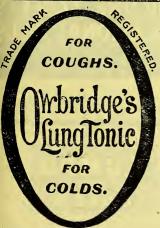
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during the period of the war only from any persons desiring to be considered on that

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